NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR

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HERALD. Letters and packages should be properly

sealed. Rejected communications will not be re turned.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth av OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- HUMPTT DUMPTT,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street, -ITALYAM BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.-FAIBY CIBOLE-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. AAFTER DARK, OR LON-BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- NED SCARLET-LAW-TER'S CLEERS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d street.-Banus Blads. GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery .-

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway. - ETHIO PLAN MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE. - ORPHER AUX ENVERS BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 586 Broadway.-ETHIO-PIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANGING, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE 201 Bowery .-- COMIC THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. - THE GREAT ORI-

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN

GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS, corner Broadway and 34th STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street .-- MR. DE COR-

COOPER INSTITUTE, Aster place. GOMMODORR NUTT

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Hooley's HOOLEY'S (E. D.) OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.-

ART GALLERY, 845 Broadway.—Exhibition of Oth NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway .-

New York, Monday, November 23, 1868.

THE NEWS.

We publish to-day an abstract of the correspond ence between Minister Washburn and the Paraguayan State Department. It appears that Bliss were claimed by the department-Bliss as a fugitive from justice, having failed to fulfit a government ract for certain literary labor, and Masterman as an employe of the Paraguayan government, who consent of the department, neither Bliss nor Master-man being recognized as a member of the legation.

received in Washington. He says that Lopez would have seized upon him but for the threatening aspect of Captain Kirkland, of the gunboat Wasp, who said our government would have his head if he touched Washburn, even if it had to hunt him through all Christendom. Lopez, according to Mr. Washburn, will revenge homself by putting to death every one

Captain General Lersundi yesterday reviewed 4 000 volunteers and the Fire Department who with the regular troops now constitute a force of 12,000 men for the defence of Havana. The manifesto of the Madrid government establishing reforms in the island is being widely circulated through the interior in the hope of inducing the revolutionists to disband.

Advices from Caracas represent the country as quiet, with the exception of small bands of malcon tents roaming in the mountains. Monagas is to be inaugurated in January, when Congress meets. The dispute about the bark Julia is still unsettled.

Hayti.

The revolution is still progressing. The excitement

against Americans is on the increase. St. Thomas. The ship Cromwell, for Roston, and the brig Both say, from Demerara for New York, had put into

St, Thomas, leaking, and were discharging their car-Miscellaneous. A despatch from Washington says the government

is satisfied with Minister Johnson's conduct of the Alabama negotiations as far as he has gone. The Spanish Minister at Washington has expressed considerable uneasiness at the reported movements of Cuban filibusters throughout the country, and has addressed several communications to Mr. Seward on the subject. Mr. Seward has assured him that no vessel will be allowed to leave any of our seaports

for the purpose, and that he himself gives no credit The trial of Jeff Davis was set down for to-day but it is well understood that it will not take place. Chief Justice Chase will not be able to preside and Attorney General Evarts has made no arrangements to attend; besides which Davis himself has received no notice to be present. It is supposed that the case will be postponed from one term to another until General Grant recommends the pardon of the dsfendant or some other means is found to quash the

whole thing. Blaine, Dawes, Schenck and Banks are already spoken of as probable candidates for the Speakership of the House when Colfax takes the Presidency of

One major general and twenty subordinate officers of volunteers are reported still in the service in The Tennessee Conference of the African Methodist Church South in Memphis adjourned on Satur-

A land slide occurred near Westbrook, Me., vester. day, covering about forty acres of land. It completely filled up the channel of the Presumpscot

Mr. John Ketty on Saturday wrote a note declining the nomination for Mayor, as the state of his health would not allow him to risk the excitement of a canvass. Mr. Abraham R. Lawrence, on hearing o the declination of Mr. Kelly, also declined the nomination for Corporation Counsel. The Executive Committee have decided to tender the nomination for Mayor to Judge C. P. Daly, of the Court of Com-

A large fire occurred last evening at Pi Mercer street. One building was burned and two others were damaged by the falling walls. The loss is esti-

The use Methodist church on 141st street was conce powerful imperial neighb dedicated reservay, Rev. Dr. Harris and Mr. Bangs throes of republican revolution.

officiating. The new Parkville Congregat burch in Flatbush was dedicated by Bis ner and Rev. Henry M. Storrs. Rev. Day K. Lee preached at the Bieecker street Universalist church on the idels of New York, severely condemning the sins and follies of the day. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached on the evils of Wall street stock

General Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, and General C. A. ewis, of Michigan, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Ex-Governor L. E. Parsons, of Alabama, is at the

Captains B. Franklin, H. S. Parson, E. P. Jones, C. E. Weeks, J. O. Ormes and F. G. Steward, of James-town; General W. Henry Brown, W. Y. Wiley, and E. C. Bowen, of the United States Army, are at the opolitan Hotel.

W. Bodisco, of the Russian Legation at Washing ton, and H. W. Hubbell, of the United States Army, are at the Clarendon Hotel.
Judge John C. Dunlevy, of Dayton, Ohio; Senate C. Cole, of California, and Levi Underwood, of Ver-mont, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

F. A. Mahan, of the United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Paraguny and Her Opponents

Our latest advices from Paraguay show that the Paraguayan army is strongly entrenched behind its fortifications at Villeta, a point on the river about one hundred and fifty miles above Humaitá. One one hundred and fifty pound gun commands the river and prevents the passage of all except ifonclads. The low, flooded ground in front of the works is swept by twenty-one sixtyeight pounders. The allied forces are encamped four miles southward, it being as near as they can approach the fortified point, owing to the topographical features of the country. The Brazilian commander, from his own report, has little hope of flanking the position. If, however, the Paraguayans are driven from Villeta they will retire a little distance into the interior, gain strength by the movement and weaken that of the allies, who must leave their iron-clads to follow them.

In a military view the chances of allied success grow less every day. It appears that this is now fully recognized by the Argentine Republic; for we see in a clause of the inaugural address of the new Argentine President the idea that "the war must be continued with energy. We cannot make peace with honor so long as Lopez does not ask for it." This indicates that when Lopez makes another application for peace it will be entertained by the Argentine Republic at least, although in defiance of the "secret treaty" made between the allies when the war commenced. In this case it will cause the rupture between the Argentine Republic and Brazil which we have long predicted.

As for Uruguay, she is now a mere cipher. overawed by Brazilian bayonets. But how of Brazil herself? Every financial measure which promises relief for the depleted imperial treasury is resorted to. The latest is an issue of gold bonds. These are offered for sale by the government for the depreciated paper currency, so that one hundred dollars gold invested in them will draw an annual interest of nine and one-tenth per cent and receive one hundred and fiftyeight dollars in gold at the termination of thirty-three years. This, however, will not give the empire much relief. In the Issue of currency loans to meet the expenses of the war they made no provision for the payment of the interest on them, and the gold bond issue now proposed is to save the financial

reputation of the country. The revenue of Brazil is to-day estimated at about twenty-five millions gold per annum, taking into consideration the low price of her paper milreis, which form the basis of her fiscal estimates. Her present expenditures are about double that amount. The revenue in 1858-9 was about twenty millions gold annually, a little in advance of the expenditures at that time. It is thus seen that in th last ten years Brazil compares very unfavorably in progress with the Spanish-American States around her, although they have been forced to advance in the midst of revolutions. The external debt of the country was estimated in 1858 at sixty-five millions, having been somewhat decreased in the preceding five years. To-day the debt, external and internal, swells to the enormous figure of five bundred and seventy-five millions gold, and her Paraguayan troubles and expenses far from ended.

It is a matter of surprise that Brazil has been able to sustain herself in such a vast expenditure. She possesses no great manufacturing districts, no extensive commercial marine, no great internal elements of strength upon which she can build up a mountain of debt like this and hope to struggle on in the future, preserving her financial credit. Her ablest figancier estimates that the expenditures of the coming year will be double the revenues. How will the required amount be raised? The white race; representing only about one-fourth part of the population of the empire, held all the wealth at the commencement of the war. The balance of the people. consisting of Indians and slaves, represented nothing financially except what they could produce from day to day. The wealth has been almost completely drained from the first class. The other classes have bad their productive power shattered by the demands to supply material of war and men for the army. We have arrived, therefore, at a mathematical result in considering the condition of Brazil, and find that she is practically almost as exhausted as the little people who are battling against her at the head waters of the Paraguay river. No wonder that the whole north of Brazil is ready for revolution and refuses to furnish another man for the war. No wonder that the imperial throne shakes under the storm it has created. Dom Pedro II. is fighting as much for his crown to-day as is Lopez for the nationality of Paragnay. The royalists of Brazil have, as the war progressed, been playing heavier and heavier stakes, until the form of government itself is cast into the struggle and hangs for existence upon the bayonets which gleam in the Plats valley. For Brazil there is evidently no withdrawal from the contest except through victory. Knowing this, she has steadfastly refused all offers of mediation from friendly Powers: knowing this, the Emperor has aircady threatened to resign his crown if the war be discontinued. Thus, politically as well as financially, we see Brazil perhaps the hardest pressed nation in South America. Six months hence we may see Paraguay at peace and her once powerful imperial neighbor in the full

It is rumored in Washington that the Trea ury ring are conceeting another and a gigantic scheme to fill their pockets and plunder the public. It is nothing less than to give all the bondholders the opportunity of ecoming national bankers. In other words, it is to extend the banking privilege and the profits of a national currency to all who choose o combine and deposit United States bonds with the government and receive nmety per cent of national bank notes for circulation, as the existing national banks do at present. This project throws all the swindling operations of the Erie Railroad Company and other ompanies in the shade, for it amounts to watering the entire national debt for the benefit of the bondholders. Such a scheme would seem incredible did we not know the unscrupulousness of the Treasury ring and grasping

cupidity of most of the bondholders. The bondholders of the existing national banks draw six per cent in gold in interest on their bonds, which is equal to more than eight per cent in currency, and derive a profit of six or seven per cent besides on their circulation, making about fifteen per cent on their capital. This, too, is independent of other profits on their banking business. Of course the other bondholders would like to enjoy the same advantages and may be preparing for a movement in combination with the Treasury ring to acquire them.

It is well known that the national bank circulation and privileges are very unequally distributed throughout the country. New England has by far the largest share, the South has a small proportion, and the West, with all its activity, vast business and surprising growth; has not more than a third of the East in proportion to population. It is reasonable to suppose the West and South will soon demand an approximate equalization of bank circulation and privileges, and it is not likely the East will be willing to give up a portion of them for that purpose. We need not be surprised. then, if a desperate effort be made to extend the national bank privileges and to inflate the currency in the interest of the Treasury ring and bondholders. The only way to avert such a scheme, to equalize the circulation, to break up this dangerous national bank monopoly, and to save about twenty-five millions a year to the Treasury, is for Congress to repeal the act creating the national banks, and in place of their currency to issue legal tenders. There need be no limit to the number of banks in any part of the country using legal tenders only for their circulation, and no danger of there being too many, for the business wants of every locality would regulate that. The total amount of circulation could be regulated by Congress, so that there should be neither in flation nor contraction. Thus it would be equalized, uniform and permeate every section according to the wants of trade.

Press and Public Men.

The noise about the stupendous whiskey and other frauds upon the revenue seems to be like the smoke that rises and melts away into airit ends in nothing. As regards the party press and high public officials, the fuss they make appears to be for the purpose of screening the revenue thieves and throwing dust in the eyes of the people more than to expose and check the frauds. The radical organs of this city keep up a sort of see-saw on the theme, pretending to denounce the defrauders at one time and indirectly defending them at another. The chief radical organ was silent for a long time and until lately, though the monstrous iniquity was rampant everywhere. The Miss Nancy republican organ here touches the matter very party press, in fact, seems to have lost all moral sense, and to regard the fearful corruption which is demoralizing the government and people and threatening to bankrupt the Treasury as an ordinary and matter of course affair. The public men of the country, from the President down to the United States Attorneys and Congressmen, are in the same situation. They either do not realize the magnitude of the evil or have, like the party press, perhaps, reasons for not wishing the revenue defrauders ex-

posed. The President himself has exhibited disgraceful imbecility. In the face of frauds to the amount of a hundred millions a year he has suffered himself to be humbugged and deterred from action by those around him. It has been and is within his power to suspend the officers of government when the laws are not executed, notwithstanding the Tenure of Office bill. At all events be should have taken the responsibility to protect the revenue from such stupendous frauds by making a clean sweep of the delinquent officials who have shown themselves incapable of executing the laws. He should have taken the bull by the horns and suspended Mr. McCulloch, Commissioner Rollins and all the principal officers in the internal revenue ervice. There was and is not any way of reaching the evil but this. They stand in the way of investigation, and will defeat any as long as they are in office. It is not too late now. Let Mr. Johnson act at once and boldly and leave the responsibility with Congress of sustaining or defeating his efforts. As to the plea of not being able to collect the taxon whiskey and other spirits, that is absurd. The British government collects a tax of two dollars a gallon or more. Other countries collect high internal taxes. Why should not the government of the United States? Indeed, the tax of two dollars a gallon on whiskey ought not to have been reduced, and it ought and could have been collected. Nothing can bear a high tax so well. From nothing could so large a revenue be obtained, and that without injuring any one. Yet even at fifty cents a gallon frauds continue as ever. It is a disgrace to the administration and country. Will Mr. Johnson, act in the matter? Will Congress do anything to protect and raise the revenue from this source? Or must we go on in the same way till General Grant handles the monster evil as he handled the

OPPOSITION CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR - The charter election would be a milk and water affair without an opposition candidate for the Mayoralty. By all means let us have somebody pitted against Oakey Hall just for the tun of the thing and to please the Sixth ward

We have observed our Southern exchanges carefully since the election and have been unable to discover, with but one or two exceptions, the exhibition of any other feeling than that of sincere acquiescence in the success of General Grant. For the most part the Southern leading papers have eschewed the discussion of politics in any spirit of bitterness, and, like a prominent Georgia paper, suggest to the Southern people the propriety of settling down calmly and taking a business view of the situation. They do not advise a Southern State to abate one jot of her claims to constitutional equality or withdraw a single protest she may have made against the usurpations of a radical Congress; but they advise, "Let not the intellect and energy of the South be wholly devoted to these themes." These are wise and timely suggestions, and we repeat, instead of rancorous partisan articles we are glad to see that the pens of the most influential Southern writers are already devoted to the consideration of topics calculated to attract the attention of capitalists to the vast resources of the country, and by building new rallroads, new telegraph lines, establishing new lines of steamers, erecting free schoolhouses, organizing agricultural societies and offering premiums for the best specimens of agricultural products, not only restore the South to her pristine prosperity, but open a pathway for her to reach a still higher degree of wealth and greatness. It is only necessary for our Southern friends to continue in this course, which is one signally demanded by the progress of the age and of the American nation particularly, to insure for them a complete restoration to their former rights and influence. It is folly for them to contend any longer against the reconstruction laws, bad and tyrannical as they are, so long as the political power of the country rests in the hands it now does. We believe that in the pursuit of peaceful avocations, in efforts for the development of the hidden wealth of the country and in the establishment of law and order in districts where confusion and anarchy may have prevailed and may still prevail, the South will find a warm, true and steadfast friend in the President elect.

The Women's Rights Imbroglio.

There was a considerable stirring up of tem per at the meeting of the "Working Women's Association" in this city a few nights ago, which proves that, after all which has been said and sung about them, the angels are no better than men when they assemble in public council. The Working Women's Association enters upon public life with the avowed object of securing protection for the women who honestly labor for a living, so that they shall not be cheated by the innumerable Shylocks who take the profit of their services and cut down the prices of their work to a starvation point, to say nothing of the swindling to which the poor female operatives are often compelled to submit. This is a commendable effort to emancipate labor from the oppression of capital so far as it goes; but there appears to be an apprehension that the working women's movement may be gradually merged into a women's rights association, claiming woman suffrage and so forth, and hence we judge that the attempt of the elegantly clad, jewelled and gold-chain ornamented element of the Sorosis Club which attended at the meeting the other night was meant to subvert the throne of Susan B. Anthony and erect a Soroslan dynasty on the ruins. Defeat, however, attended the attempt of the fair Sorosians, and Miss Anthony, being unanimously elected President, now rules supreme The movement of the women struggling for

life, liberty and the pursuit of bappiness and all else that they can obtain appears to be represented by three distinct parties. There are the Sorosians, the female Bohemians of the literary world, who "do" the sensational stories, weak dilutions of poetry and incomprehensible criticisms for the weekly press; gentle and fair reformers of the public taste, who combine their love for the human species with their devotion to tea and coffee and now and then, perhaps, a little wine, for the reason recommended by St. Paul to Timothy, in a strictly Scriptural sense, of course, not disdaining to accept the same from the white cravated waiters at Delmonico's. Then there are the women's rights advocates, who form another branch, and, in the person of Miss Anthony and her followers, aspire to woman suffrage and other absurdities. The third section of the parties comprising the total of this women's rights movement, out of which the imbroglio has arisen, is composed of the earnest, hard-working, over-taxed and poorlypaid women, young and old, who have real claims upon the protection of society, and in whose behalf law should be invoked to exert its utmost power. These women ask no more than a fair remuneration for their labor and the privilege to be insured the honest return of their earnings. They seek no political distinction, nor are they anxious for the empty notoriety of public life. Bread for their children, comfort in their homes, which their labor entitles them to, is all that they seek. and if they join a body like the working women's association it is no doubt with the hope that their rights will be protected thereby. It would be a poor consolation to them that the ambition of certain female politicians should be gratified, while their families cannot live upon the fruits of their honest labor. This is the class of working women which has the highest claim upon the sympathies of the com-

FULTON FREET ACCIDENT .- The nine days' wonder is over. The inquest has been held and the coroner's jury has informed us that the boy Brewer is dead and that there is nobody to blame. The Board of Directors of the Union Ferry Company held a meeting about a week after the accident, but as they had not yet heard of the lamentable occurrence of course it was not referred to. The superintendent of the company bas, however, taken prompt and decisive measures to prevent a like accident in the future. He has issued two orders-one that a deck hand must always stand at the forward part of the boat during its transit-for what purpose we are not informed; and the other that the pilots must not eat their bread and butter on the burricane deck. Thus ends the Fulton ferry horror.

How TO RAISE THE PRICE OF ERIE-Make Commodore Vanderbilt president of the comThe Washburn Muddle.

The now celebrated late Minister to the onehorse republic of Paragray has at last come before the public in the newspapers. The English journal of Buenes Ayres, which never publishes long articles without being well paid for them, gives us sixty-three columns of correspondence between Mr. Washburn and the Paraguayan Minister of Foreign Affairs. These show throughout the most pitiful proofs of the utter inability on the part of our Minister to maintain his official position with dignity and with honor. There can scarcely be a question that he was one of the leaders in the conspiracy to overturn the Paraguayan government. The members of his Legation who were seized by Lopez may congratulate themselves if they escape with their miserable lives. They are still alive, however, and will probably be liberated out of respect to the United States government. The fact that Mr. Webb, our Minister to Brazil, defends Mr. Washburn's course is another good proof of our having been utterly disgraced in Paraguay. Our government should censure the man who has brought such a stigma upon the American name by his cowardice and his abuse of official position.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL OF CUBA HEADING OFF THE REVOLUTIONISTS .- It will be seen by a despatch from Havana that Captain General Lersundi reviewed yesterday six thousand volunteers and about the same number of firemen, with a view to prepare for and head off the insurgents in Cuba, and at the same time he is spreading the proclamation of the provisional government at Madrid of intended reforms for the island. The news of anything the government is doing in Cuba comes swiftly and always with a favorable coloring. Nothing is permitted to come that can be prevented of an unfavorable character. We must wait for the mails and private correspondence before we know what progress the revolutionists are making or what power the government has of suppressing them.

GENERAL GRANT AT WASHINGTON AGAIN. General Grant has put the office seekers and busy politicians on their good behavior. His reticence, self-possession and cool manner have checked their noisy displays and importunities. He reached Washington from his late trip to the North quietly and in the most comfortable manner. The people turned out to get a sight of him, but made no unnecessary fuss. The General did not speak, however, at any place and only acknowledged the compliment by bowing. We expect that is about all the office seekers in Washington will get from him. He is evidently determined to have peace personally as well as for the

ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS .- We yesterday gave an account of the artillery practice now going on at Fortress Monroe. These experiments were conducted from a distance of from five hundred to one thousand vards with twelve, thirteen and fifteen inch guns. These could not do other than immense damage to the targets at such short ranges. Our heavy guns are not made for such close work, and the proper firing to test them should be at one, two, three and four miles' range.

WHISKEY RINGS.—The investigations now going on in relation to the internal revenue frauds have become so much complicated that the public are at a loss to determine which are the rogues. The organ of the whiskey ring says that Judge Fullerton is trying to shield the ringleaders, and the radical organ says that the government officers are trying to choke off Judge Fullerton. We are a little curious to see the whole matter laid open to public in-

CUBA.-The Cuban revolutionists are desirous to be recognized as belligerents. We doubt if our government can give such a recognition in behalf of insurgents who are overturning a colonial government established over only a small part of the Spanish possessions. We suggest that the liberals hold a general congress in the island, declare their independence and then ask our government for recognition of the republic of Cuba.

election takes place in this city a week from to-

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

The "balcony" species of fire escapes is an excellent auxiliary to burglars and thieves. A number of inmates of tenement houses in Chrystie street have ost all their linen from the pulley lines, the thieves finding an easy way to climb up prepared for them by order of the Superintendent of Buildings.

The orange is a very luscious fruit, but orange ocels on the sidewalk are dangerous things. People should be more careful and not expose others to the

danger of slipping and falling.

The Common Council have ordered the Street Commissioner to take down the Broadway and Fuiton street bridge and place it at the disposal of the Park Commissioners. Work was to have been com-mence last week, but no workmen could be seen around. Inquiry at the office of the Park Commis-sioners showed that no official notice had been received there, and all they knew about it was through

One is painfully impressed with the fact that republics are ungrateful on seeing one-armed and one-legged soldiers squatted on the curbstones at street corners with their hand organs, appealing in nitiful tunes to the charity of passers by. Could not these poor, patriotic fellows, who have been maimed in the service of their country, while loud-mouthed "shoddy" enriched itself with plunder and spoils, be more honorably provided for?

THE GREENWICH STREET SHOOTING AFFRAY.

John Carroll, of No. 635 Greenwich street, who was shot in the face by Edward Barcolet, a putrolinan of the Twenty-eighth precinct, late on Saturday night, while about entering the premises No. 640 Greenwich street, was arraigned before Justice Ledwith at the Jefferson Market Police Court yes terday morning, and there the tables were turned, as the officer made a charge of assault against Carroll, and it was entertained, he swearing that the latter knocked him down and "gouged his eye," besides kicking him in the head and body. Carroll was held to ball in the sum of \$500 to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions, Mr. John Mack, Nos. 40 and 42 West Forty-sixth street, becoming his bond man. If this altereation was a private feud, and it is alleged to have been, Carroll has been the worst sufferer, as besides being shot by an officer in citizen's clotnes, who without a doubt meant to all him when he fired, he is compelled to answer the charge of assault and battery.

The following is the report made to the Central office of session and battery.

The following is the report made to the Central office by the police of the Twenty-eighth precinct relative to the shooting of Carroll—"All fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock this morning officer minutes past twelve o'clock this morning officer minutes, while coming from his boarding house. 40 Greenwich street, in the alley was attacked by parties who knocked him down, hitting him out the shoulder with a ball bat. He in return shot a manon of the party—in the mouth, knocking out four teeth. Dr. Armstroug oxtracted the ball." besides kicking him in the head and body.

AMUSEMENTS.

IGNATE POLLAR'S CONCERT.-The sacred concern given last evening at Irving Hall was well att Mr. Pollak made a good selection when he included in his company Hermann Hendrichs, the tragedian Madame Camilla Urso, Madame Gazzaniga and F von Inten. The "Fantaisie Pastorale," by Urso, completely captivated the audience, who in sisted on a repetition. The "Ave Maria," by Pollak and "Salve Maria," by Gazzaniga, especially the latter, were given with a sweetness of expression that harmonized most appropriately with the occasion and the theme. Mr. Hendrichs' recitation of "TI Last Prayer" and "The Message to the Forge" with admirable. What can be more lively to the gray and the gray, juveniles and grandfathers, than to "Witches' Dance," from Paganini, and Madan Urso can render it full justice. The "Ah! Mon Fils by Gazzaniga, was charming. Taken altogether to concert was highly successful.

The important dramatic event of the week and the one most likely to attract the greatest amount of attention will be the rentree this evening on the boards of the Broadway theatre of those old and esteemed public favorites, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams. is is several months since these popular artistes de lighted the playgoers of this city with their vivacion and sparkling impersonations; but during their absence they have not only gained health and strength but have likewise added to their already extensive repertoire. To-night and upon each succeeding evening during the week will be presented "The Fairy Circle" and "An Hour in Seville," with Mr. and Mrs. Williams in the principal roles. After the rust of their summer's rustication wears off, which it will after the first two or three performances, the rollicking Barney will favor his constituents with his new drama "The Emerald king," for the proper production of which extensive preparations are now being made. The lovers of the Irish drama and the admirers of versatility and talent will be on hand this evening to welcome these inimitable artists back again to the Metropolitan boards.

bush. It is one of the most complete successes of the season and will doubtless hold its own for many weeks to come. The careful manner in which the piece was first placed on the stage was in itself sufficient guarantee that the management of the lishment worthy the patronage of the general public. How the public responds to the liberality of the management is clearly manifested in the throngs who are nightly compelled to stand, owing to the fact of most of the seats being generally engaged

fact of most of the seats being generally engaged in advance for each representation of the opera. It is only necessary here to say that the singing and the acting of the artists improves with each successive performance and that the libretto has been subjected to a careful and judicious pruning.

"Barbe Biene," the irrepressible, remorseless and felicitous connublat viliath, who has as many airs in his throat as hairs on his chin, is in the second week of successful career at Pike's or The Grand Opera House, we don't know which. However, as both appeliations point directly to the marble structure on the corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street he can easily be found, and as he is a vocal as well as an exceedingly merry scamp he will unquestionably be able to entertain all those who will favor him with a call. The ballet, with De Ross as the première dansease, supported by all those who will favor him with a call. The ballet, will be Rosa as the premiere danseuse, supported by her feet-footed sisters with their red scaris, is only one of the many attractions which this sparkling opera possesses. It is a notable fact that the oftener one nears the music in "Barbe Bleue" the more certain he is to adopt the tactics of little Oliver Twist and ask for "more." "Barbe Bleue" will soon be withdrawn to make room for Offenbach's last sensation, "La Périchole," which is now even in active preparation. "After Dark" enters upon its second week at

preparation.

"After Dark" enters upon its second week at Niblo's Garden. With all its plagiarisms the piece is a decided success; but the scissors and paste pot of the author failed to improve the concert saloon scene, which is stolen from Brougham's "Lottery of Life." The drama has been mounted in superb siyle, and the cast of characters, with one or two exceptions, is excellent. If Rose (Miss Edith Challis) would infuse a little more animation into the scene where she discovers that her lover, Sir George (McKee Rankin) is, aircady a Benedict she would make the scene much more effective. As it is, however, the strongest point in this thrilling scene is altogether lost sight of, and as a matural consequence its effectiveness is absolutely destroyed. This week, probably, will see the drama so limproved and reconstructed as to insure for it a iong and prosperous run.

"The Laucashire Lass" is in good company at Wallack's. She is now in the fifth week of her sojourn at this popular house, and still the public flock in fundreds to see her. Mr. James Wallack's impersonation of "A party by the name of Johnson" is exceedingly clever and reflects the greatest credit upon that clever actor. The piece remains unchanged and will probably keep the boards for weeks to come. After its withdrawal we are to be treated to a grand Shakspearian ravival, "Much Ado About Nothing" being the first plece to be presented. Preparations for bringing out this comedy are now being made upon a grand scale, and it is estimated that its preduction will cost in the neighborhood of \$25.000. This looks like a return to the "legitimate" in carnest, and speaks well for the management that is willing to risk something in placing Shakspeare upon the boards in a style equal, if not superior to the nashy spectacular.

Manager Wood is determined that his new uptown

not superior to the mann appears that his new uptown manager Wood is determined that his new uptown miseum shall be the most complete and best appointed place of its kind of the American Continent From day to day novel attractions, works of art and the articles are being added to its thousand unique curiosities are being added to its thousand and one wonders, to say nothing of its rare living specimens of the various families of the brute creation. Not the least, in point of interest, though certainly the smallest in point of size, of its recent additions being Commodore Foote and his little lady sister. Miss Nestelle, aged respectively twenty-six and seventeen years. These fliputian people are even smaller than the Tom Thumb party and have never before been on exhibition in this city. "Lixon" and "Cinderclia" are still the dramatic attractions at this establishment.
"Humpty Dumpty" at the Glympic bids fair to out-

never before been on exhibition in this city. "Ixion" and "Cindercia" are still the dramatic attractions at this establishment.

"Humpty Dumpty" at the olympic bids fair to outlive the present generation. Never before in this country did any smillar spectacular piece of "dumb show" and foolery schleve such a splendid success or attain such an imprecedented run. Satin slippers by the shiploid have been used up by the prancing coruphers and premiers dominishes since the pantomine was dist brought out, while each of the leading characters in the piece, has worn several suits of clothes threadbare, and the prospects for a still further demand upon the costumer are favorable. About Christmas "Humpty Dumpty" will indergo a thorough reconstruction, when several new scenes and numerous new tricks will be introduced in the piece. This evening will mark the 23dd representation of this unequalted pantomime.

The "Old Drury." with furious impelnosity, rushes from jet black to dery red. Owing to the injunction placed upon the man on the railroad track in "after Dark" at one theatre and another injunction on the whole piece at another saminar establishment, the management of the Old Bowery have discarded "After Dark" until more light is thrown upon it, and in its stead announces a new sensational drama, entitled "Ned Scarlet, or the Terror of London." This piece, it is said, abounds in thrilling offects and becauting tableaux, and will doubtless attract full houses throughout the week.

The Theatre Comique is one of the most popular places of public resort in this city, as the deligated crowds who nighty fill this bijou temple of the misses amply testify. With such attractions as Miss Susan Galton in English opera, Lingard, the mimic, in his porsonal sketches, and a variety of other enjoyable entertailments, it could not well be other wise. For the present week two new farces are announced, besides other new and attractive novelites.

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announced, besides other new and attractive noveties.

Tony, the "great Pastor" of the Rue Bowery, holds forth nightly in propria persona to large and appreciative congregations at No. 201 in that broad thoroughfare. If his Opera House is not quite so pretentions as some of our uptown fastionable churches, it is nevertheless quite as well patronized, and is may safely be asserted that those who worship there heed fully as much the instructions which they receive as do those who ostentations y parade their picty elsewhere. "The New York Mikman" is the sensation for this week, and said Mikman will doubtless expose many of the nefarious tricks of his craft.

The New York Circus, besides its usual attractions of clowns, acrobats and trained houses, continues the mary spectacle of "Cinderella" for one more Week.
This is the last week of the "Great European Circus," under the canvas tent in Thirty-fourth street, and a programme repiete with noveities is offered to the lovers of the sports of the sawdust

The minstrel halls are all well patronized, and each of them ofers manmoth inducements for the week. In addition to the usual selections of songs, ligs and dances, we have "Orpheus" at Kelly & Leon's, "Barber Brows" at the San Francisco, "Somnambula" at Heyants', the "Lancashire Lass" at Hooley's (Brookyn) and "Ixion" at Hooley's (Williamsburg).

Robert Nickle, the "prestidigitateur and balancer," contanues to edity his patrons with his imagical entertainments at die Broadway.

Mr. de Cordova delivers another of his humorous lectures at Steinway Hall this evening. The subject this time is "Planchettet."

Mr. and Mrs. General Tom Thumb and Commodore Nutt and Miss Minnle Warren will receive their friends every afternoon and evening during the week at the Cooper Institute.

Mile, Tostee, assisted by the other members of Mr. Bateman's extra troupe of opera bouffers will give Bateman's extra troupe of opera bouffers will give Bateman's extra troupe of opera bouffers will give the "Grande Duchesse" to-morrow evening at the Brooktyn Academy of Music.

Mrs. Bowers appears this evening at the Park theatre. Brooktyn, in the dual characters of Florinda, the Jewess of Madrid, and Pablo, the Acolyte of the Monastery. She will be supported by the regular stock company.

Signor Bitz, the wizard of wizards, remains in Brooktyn all this week to delight our heighbors with some of his inimitable tricks in sieight-of-hand and ventriloquism. They sheetid avant themselves of thus opportunity to see the "old man," for they "may never look upon the like again." arena.
The minstrel halls are all well patronized, and